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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1873. NO. 147.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIII CONGRESS.

Senate in Session All Night.

Louisiana Election Bill Amended to Recognize the Kellogg Government, and Then Voted Down.

Salary Question in the House.

Decision of the Speaker as to the Right of Members to Vote in Matters When Directly Interested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1873.

SENATE.

The following is a continuation of the Senate proceedings from the report sent last night:

At 4 A. M., Mr. FLANAGAN, who was on the floor, gave way to Mr. Morton, who made a motion to adjourn.

The Chair (Mr. Ferry, of Michigan), was sound asleep, and had to be awakened by the Clerk to put the motion. The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. FLANAGAN resumed.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Hill, when it was lost—ayes 14, nays 28. The affirmatives were the Democratic Senators, Hill and Trumbull.

Mr. HOWE then renewed, in different terms, the amendment that, until a new election the Kellogg government shall be considered the *de facto* government. It was then agreed to—ayes 30, nays 18.

Mr. WEST then moved an amendment, which he said was for the purpose of confirming the finding of the election precincts to the lines fixed by the State laws.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed the amendment; said it would put the whole control of the election in the hands of the following faction. What was wanted was a fair election. So that was effected, it did not matter a fig whether the result were a Democratic or a Republican.

At five A. M. the final vote had not been reached and the debate was going on.

Mr. WEST's amendment was rejected—ayes 11, nays 31.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate.

The question occurring on concurring in the amendment which had been made, Mr. THURMAN called attention to the fact that the same amendment had been adopted in Committee of the Whole by the vote of Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. CARPENTER said he did not by his vote recognize any one Congress in ordering this new election, deciding the question of the legal government of Louisiana, having the bringing into the New Orleans Custom-house eighteen deputies from Washington. If such things is to be done, it is useless to argue. Fraud and force will be the motto of a Democratic party which can only succeed by such unrighteousness are to be sustained. There was a State need here where election frauds has been found out than in this very city of Philadelphia. And he insisted that the President pardoned election "repeaters," convicted in the Federal Courts.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would prefer the bill as it came from the committee, but he found half a dozen Senators were willing to vote for it, and agree with this revival. The whole question was whether they would have Kellogg's government for weeks or four years. To save the people from a usurped government he made this compromise. He desired a fair election.

Mr. THURMAN could not vote for this bill, not only because he did not believe Congress had any constitutional power to pass it, but he did not believe the facts warranted its passage. The difficulty originated in the impeachment of the late Administration. Five days after the unanimous report of Committee on Elections that the seats of Judge Durell was questioned, the President sent a message that if we do not all be will consent to relegate the whole matter of election to the people.

The amendment renaming the Kellogg government was then agreed to, and the question was then concurred in, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cornett, Cragin, Ferry (of Michigan), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Kelly, Logan, Morton, Osborne, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, West, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (of Maryland), Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Merrimon, Norwood, Pratt, Ramsey, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull—20.

Mr. HAMLIN (of Maryland), thought Kellogg ought to be in the hands of the law. He said unless the policy of the Republican party in the South was changed, Seelye, Packard, Kellogg, Wells, Mansfield, and Louisiana were lost to the Anglo Saxon race.

Mr. CASSIDY, Kellogg's Senator elect, spoke.

Mr. BAYARD characterized the action of the President as outrageous. Senator Conkling, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Howe, made a more audacious statement than when he said senators on the floor would sustain Kellogg's usurpation. He (Bayard) would like to see Congress indorse the outrageous usurpation of Durell.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—ayes 19, nays 22.

Mr. HOAR moved to reject—ayes 18, nays 26. Messrs. Boreman, Clayton, Conkling, Flanagan, Harlan, Howe, Lewis, Morton, Osborne, Ramsey, Sawyer, Democratic Senators present, with the exception of Maclean, who voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice that at the first opportunity he would move to take up the credentials of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi.

At 2:40 A. M. Friday morning the Senate adjourned till 9 o'clock.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

The Senate met at one o'clock.

Mr. MORRISON presented the petition of J. S. Patterson, Senator elect from South Carolina.

Mr. PRATT submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Conference on the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the Pension laws, which were concurred in.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana excepting Governor elect Kellogg from the charge of bribery made against him.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the calendar, and the following bills passed:

Authorizing all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to acquire homesteads on public lands.

Relative to fees for entering the use of third beer barrels and thirty-gallons.

At 4 P. M. on motion of the morning hour the sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was taken up.

The pending question was on the amendment of last year's bill forbidding the use for printing the debates of Congress after the 4th of March without contract, and providing that the Senate shall do its reporting and printing the debate, and after discussion an amendment was offered by Mr. SHERMAN, sending the matter to the government printing office, was agreed to.

At 5 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

Evening Session.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that to appropriating six hundred thousand dollars to replace worn and mutilated bank notes.

A bill was passed to change the homestead entries of soldiers and sailors so as to include those who reach within the limits of ranges.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments. They struck out the provision for the building of the breakwater in the Delaware River, and the words "on and after the first of January next."

After a long discussion the committee proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the House.

The proceedings were interrupted by the making of the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreed votes in the Union Pacific Railroad, and resulted in the following vote:

The question caused a good deal of trouble and confusion, and finally, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the committee rose and reported the matter to the House.

The Speaker stated that as a matter of parliamentary law it was his duty to say to the House that when the interest is direct the member has no right to vote. In this case if the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Rice) was interested to the extent claimed the Chair would rule that he had no right to vote. The difference between the case and that of a stockholder in a National bank was, that the latter was a general interest, held by all classes of people. The Chair would have reported the case of the stockholder in a National bank voting on a question affecting the interests of National Banks.

Mr. RICE stated that he was indirectly a stockholder of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He had not intended to vote on the question, had not listened to the discussion, and had been writing at his desk when he heard the Chairman call on all members to vote. He ordered under the circumstances to withdraw his vote, unobtrusively, and asked to withdraw his vote.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. H. WILSON in the chair, and rejected, so was that of Mr. Wood.

Without disposing of the committee's amendment the committee rose, and the House at 5:5 P. M. [illegible] recess until 8 P. M.

Evening Session.—Mr. DAWES, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill saving the duty on carpet wool. Passed. Yeas 208, nays 3, not a quorum. Passed. Subsequently Mr. COX entered a motion to reconsider.

Mr. WARD, from the same committee, reported that Joseph R. Stewart, who is in custody as a recusant witness, be discharged. Agreed to.

The House, after various matters were disposed of, by unanimous consent went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, in the chair, on amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. The question being on the substitute reported by the committee on Appropriations for the previous amendment directing the withholding of earnings for government transportation from the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. WILSON offered to add to the substitute the bill reported by his select committee on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the addition of which the vote was on the previous question.

The question was discussed and various propositions for further settlement with the Pacific roads. Finally Mr. Wilson's amendment, modified in some important particulars, was agreed to—yeas 101, nays not counted. Finally the committee's substitute was also adopted.

There was a great deal of excitement and confusion over the question of increase of salaries, which question was finally disposed of by amendments from the Committee on Appropriations for the benefit of employees of the Treasury Department, to be tacked on to Mr. Butler's amendment. The difficulty was avoided, however, by the abandonment of the proposed amendment, and the committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments as modified. The motion to suspend the rules did not prevail, the vote being 66 ayes, 62 nays, not two-thirds in affirmative.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendment in detail. The first important amendment was that increasing the salaries of President, Cabinet officers, Supreme Court Judges and members of Congress. The amendment was rejected—yeas 65, nays 121.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, having changed his vote from aye to no, moved to reconsider the vote, and then moved an adjournment. The latter motion prevailed, and at 11:30 the House adjourned.

CRIMES.

An Ohio Farmer Hangs Himself in His Barn.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NORTH BEND, HAMILTON, OHIO, February 28, 1873.

This morning Robert Jassing, a farmer, living three miles east, was found dead, hanging from one of the upper beams of his barn. He had placed a halter strap around his neck and then jumped from the floor. He was about thirty-five years of age, unmarried, and living with his widowed mother. No cause for the act is known.

Murder on Account of a Woman.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—A special to the *Gazette* from Findlay, Ohio, says that Dennis Nicholas and Bennington by Henry Gartee near the place last night. The parties had been cutting wood together, and Gartee boarding with Bennington. It is said in explanation that Bennitinger had a wife about twenty years his junior and nearly the same age with Gartee, who is single. The latter left the stable at eight o'clock last night entitled Bennitinger out of the house and shot him through the heart with a pistol. He is under arrest to-day. Hearsay that Bennitinger had threatened to kill him after he wanted to get the start of him.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and Middle States on Saturday: Increasing southeast winds, with partly cloudy and clear weather. For the South Atlantic States rising barometer, winds veering to north and northeast, with increasing cloudiness. For the Gulf States, continued northwest winds, cloudy and threatening weather, winds veering to east and southeast by Saturday night from Alabama westward. An area of low barometer will move northeastward to Missouri, and increasing northeast winds, with threatening weather and rain or snow will extend from Kansas north and eastward to the upper lakes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Crawfordsville, Lasalle and Northwestern Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 28.—Articles of association of the Crawfordsville, Lasalle and Northwestern Railroad, a line designed to run from the first named place through Pleasant Hill, Montgomery county, Newton and Attica, Fountain county, and portions of Warren county to Hoopston, Ill., were filed this afternoon with the Secretary of State. Distance to run sixty miles; capital stock $1,200,000.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is reported that the murder charge against Rosenzweig, the tramp who shot Superintendent Burdell, has been abandoned. The question of admitting him to bail will be urged next week.

Mrs. Putnam, wife of Avery D. Putnam, who was tried for murder, but convicted of the sentence of death at New York, has written a letter to Governor Dix, asking commutation of Foster's sentence.

Attorney General Williams has appointed United States District Attorney Bliss, at New York, to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of James A. Polhamus and Eugene J. Kelly, stock brokers, indicted for alleged swindling with defaulting Paymaster Hodge, on the ground that the statutes of the United States relative to embezzlement do not cover offenses of persons not United States officers.

The investigation into the affairs of the Lochmere National bank, at East Cambridge, Mass., shows a deficit of $18,200, which the cashier, Thomas Savage, jr., confesses to have abstracted. This sum is exclusive of missing securities belonging to private parties.

The ship Patrician, for Cork, with a cargo of wheat, valued at $20,000, foundered on the bar, while leaving the port of San Francisco, Thursday evening, sank, and all hands saved. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. She is owned by Marshall & Son, London. It is believed she must have struck a sunken wreck.

The trial of Ransom B. Briggs for the murder of Lewis A. King and E. J. Palmer, in April, 1869, resulted in a disagreement, Iowa, yesterday, in a verdict of not guilty. The case excited great interest, and is regarded as one of the most important ever tried in the State.

A boiler exploded yesterday afternoon at Hiel A. Co.'s flouring mills, Covington, Ky., scalding the engineer badly and wounding two others.

The dwelling house of Tom. Kemper, near Owenstown, Owen county, Ky., with most of its contents was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss about $25,000; no insurance.

The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee yesterday published a call for a State Convention, May 1st, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer.

A fire occurred yesterday evening at No. 57 East Market street, Louisville, burning out A. T. Randall & Co.'s gasoline lamp establishment. Loss about $5,000.

The steamship California, from Glasgow, has arrived.

There is considerable excitement at South Bend, Indiana, over the reported discovery of coal mines in that vicinity.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Brief Session of the Senate—Adjourned Till Tuesday Morning.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 28, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock. There was no business of a local or general interest considered. The motion to adjourn until Monday night was reconsidered, and the Senate agreed to adjourn until Tuesday morning.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1873.

The House to-day adjourned over to Monday night, and the Senate agreed to adjourn over from to-morrow to Monday night. An effort was made, in the Senate, to extend the adjournment over to Wednesday, to enable members to attend the Inauguration, but it failed. The House was waiting for some resolution of this kind, but would not originate it. If it had got through the Senate it would have passed the House. The majority of Senators were decided in their opposition to any further long adjournments. They want to get away from here by the middle of April at the farthest, and sooner if possible. The only way, however, to render this certain is to fix a day and work up to it. So long as the day is not fixed the stimulus to work will be found wanting.

The Congressional apportionment and appropriation bills will both be reported in the House next week. These are the main troubles of the session. Both of them will probably be taken up and disposed of week after next. In the apportionment bill Philadelphia will be allowed five members and Allegheny two. The two districts for our county will probably be the city of Pittsburgh as it now stands and a few adjoining townships on the South Side, for one district, and the city of Allegheny and rest of the county for the other. The Twenty-third District will go with Pittsburgh in this arrangement will be Beaver, Scott, Chartiers, Lower St. Clair, Union, Baldwin, Mifflin and Allentown, and the boroughs of West Elizabeth, Chartiers and Mansfield.

The committee appointed by the convention of manufacturing corporations to procure some relief from State taxation, is here, and addressing itself to its work. The claim of these corporations to be relieved from paying, for instance, the tax on net earnings, is a good one and ought to be yielded. Everybody concedes that; but everybody is not willing to stop there. Local Option will cut off $900,000 per annum, now paid into the treasury from that. Mr. Wallace's bill to repeal the tax on personal property will cut off $500,000 more. These two items of reduction seem certain and unavoidable. The tax on net earnings yields $550,000. If this is repealed, and this only, the total reduction of revenue will be $1,150,000, and that is as much as the Commonwealth can stand, at one pull.

Why not stop there then? you will say. Because the parties interested in repealing the tax on net earning be not the only parties interested in the question of taxation. Other corporations, paying other taxes, think they have just as valid a claim for relief, and if one tax is repealed they will claim that the ones they suffer from shall follow. The railroads complain just as loudly, and just as logically, of the tax on gross receipts, and the tax on bonds, while the Pennsylvania and the New York carrying companies demand that the tax on coal carried by them, yielding $500,000 annually, shall also be included.

The difficulty, therefore, is that when the door is once opened to repeal and reduce taxation, there will be a combination of interests against it which will be irresistible, and the interests of the Commonwealth will be disregarded. The State cannot afford to reduce its taxes to the extent of $2,000,000 a year —more than should be—and the Legislature will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to keep the work of reduction, if once begun, from going too far.

I trust, however, the corporations which have sent this delegation here may succeed in their mission. Legislative opportunities and their claim can be settled on its own merits, excusively, without being made the occasion for dragging in those which the State is not yet financially able to allow, their bill will undoubtedly pass.

The coal miners and dealers had a hearing last night before the Senate committee. It was thought, at one time, that the two parties would come to a mutual understanding and agree upon some bill, but this has not been found impracticable. The Screen bill was on the orders, in the House, to-day, but the Kellogg and the Philadelphia members are that, until the temper of one or the other is more favorable, the question has been tested, neither party will feel disposed to yield to the other. Whole days are now spent in indicating the probable result, the losing party will be then more readily inclined to yield to the other. Whole days are now spent in concede some of those made by the opposite party.

SPECIAL.

The Wool Interest and the Vienna Exposition.

In a letter to the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the New England Committee on Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry for the Vienna Exposition, George William Bond, Esq., says: "I hope that the wool growers will be well represented there in every branch, and feel especially desirous that there shall be as full a display of the wools of this country as possible. Undoubtedly, in this branch of the agricultural department, the Vienna Exposition will far exceed any which has preceded it. Austria has one of the largest flocks of wool growing world, and producing, in her own limits, wools of all classes, from the coarsest to the finest, will be found in her own wools represented, but also those of France, Prussia, Russia, Turkey and Italy, and probably England and Spain. All these countries have been preparing for themselves, besides many crosses with other races.

Vienna has, too, a man of great learning under whose direction a collection of the races of domestic sheep, Dr. L. Fitzinger of the Imperial Academy, who will doubtless be one of the Committee on Sheep and Wool. His classification is the most thorough and accurate for the sheep of the Old World. To North America he devotes only seven lines, and says truly, that the sheep there are the descendants of the various races found in France and England, but adds, "In many places they have attempted to improve them by introducing the Anglo-Spanish race, especially in the *provinces of Virginia and Kentucky.*"

Now, sir, I hope that our sheep growers will at least send specimens of wool from their flocks of various races, that they may show that although we have no native races we have done much to improve what we have had, and by skilful breeding have developed characteristics which make many of our sheep worthy of the attention and consideration of the world.

If our wool growers should see fit to forward specimens of their wool, I hope that as far as possible they shall be accompanied by the pedigree of the sheep that bear the fleeces sent. It has long been my desire to prepare cabinets of wool for some of our scientific and agricultural institutions, as a first step in the edition of the study of the influence of climate d soil upon wool, a study which I deem of st importance, especially in a country possing, like ours, every variety of climate and

I hoped to have made the commence- t this year, but the fire which has devas- l our city destroyed all my stock in trade, which I have been twenty-five years ring, but likewise those. I had prepared government, for the Revenue Depart- and a large number of samples which I d in Europe for this very purpose. Fritzinger, out of one hundred and six sheep in Europe, Asia and Africa, re- cop forty as the result of the influence of soil climate.

New Thing in Metal Working.

Mr. Cownell of Hartford, has lately made an interesting invention for the blending of metals, by which he puts a thin plating of nickel or gold silver, to other metals, and then melts so that, while the surface is of the color a character of the plating, the latter so perf the main metal that it neither scales f nor emits the fumes of either. The great advantages of this invention are manifest. Nickel applied to ings of boilers, to the sheathing of ships, coating inside and out of gun stoves and pipes, preventing oxidation and rust- any detrimental soiling, while it the surfaces smooth, clear and bright. pense of this method of plating is only of one per cent additional; and if, as quite certain, it proves practicable on a scale, this mode of coating coarser metals finer will become universal. Its cheapness and find new applications. As an addition to side of boilers its value will be great.

Mr. D. H. formerly General Agent of the Associated announces that the new system of auto telegraph, on which he has been engaged several years, is finished and in practical ration. By this system it is claimed it is entirely feasible to telegraph and give in clear, distinct characters, fifteen hundred words per minute between Washington and New York, and that by the use of a still finer kind of automatic repeater, the message can be sent any number of thousands of miles at the rate of six hundred words per minute. The matter to be sent by this new system is first perforated by means of perforating machines, which can be learned by any person of ordinary intelligence in ten days. These perforating machines, it is claimed, can turn out the messages ready for automatic transmission at the rate of from one to two hundred words per minute.

Ought the United States government to build a first-class railroad, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi or Missouri, for the purpose of cheaper freight and fares? The Senate has directed the Committee on Transportation to answer this question.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The New Judicial District.

Congressional Debate Printing.

UNITED STATES AT VIENNA.

Colored Men for Soldiers.

THE LOUISIANA CONFUSION.

Model for Farragut Statue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1873.

The bill to create a new judicial district out of the Western District of Pennsylvania, which passed the House some time since, it is now understood will not be acted upon by the Senate this session.

Printing of Congressional Debates.

The Senate to-day, after a lengthy discussion, adopted an amendment to the Sundry Civil Expenses bill, transferring the printing of the debates of Congress to the Congressional printing office. At present the contract is held by private parties, and an effort is being made to oust them and turn the business over to the lowest bidder. Mr. Murtagh, editor and proprietor of a newspaper in this city, The principal objection is that the person making the bid cannot fill his contract within the amount of the bid, and as a consequence there is always some difficulty in getting out the debates as promptly as at present. One party, however, who makes the present bid is responsible, and must have carefully calculated the cost before he put in his bid.

United States and the Vienna Exposition.

The government is making liberal preparations for a suitable representation at the Vienna Exhibition of the wonderful things of nature found in our vast domain. Under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, five elegantly bound albums, each containing a set of fifty of the finest large photographs of the Great Geyser and Hot springs region of the Yellowstone, and of other remarkable features of the Northwestern territory, and of the wild Indians inhabiting them, have been received from Bloomer, and Mr. Wallace's bill to repeal the tax on personal property will cut off $500,000 more. These two items of reduction seem certain and unavoidable. The tax on net earnings yields $550,000. If this is repealed, and this only, the total reduction of revenue will be $1,150,000, and that is as much as the Commonwealth can stand, at one pull.

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Mr. D. H. formerly General Agent of the Associated announces that the new system of auto telegraph, on which he has been engaged several years, is finished and in practical ration. By this system it is claimed it is entirely feasible to telegraph and give in clear, distinct characters, fifteen hundred words per minute between Washington and New York, and that by the use of a still finer kind of automatic repeater, the message can be sent any number of thousands of miles at the rate of six hundred words per minute. The matter to be sent by this new system is first perforated by means of perforating machines, which can be learned by any person of ordinary intelligence in ten days. These perforating machines, it is claimed, can turn out the messages ready for automatic transmission at the rate of from one to two hundred words per minute.

Ought the United States government to build a first-class railroad, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi or Missouri, for the purpose of cheaper freight and fares? The Senate has directed the Committee on Transportation to answer this question.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Law of Libel—Debate on Legislative Representation.

In the Constitutional Convention, Thursday, Mr. H. G. Smith, of Lancaster, presented the memorial of the State Editorial Convention of the 22d of January on the law of libel, requesting that it be so amended as to permit defendants, in all prosecutions or actions, to give evidence of the truth of the alleged libellous matter, in vindication and justification.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the amendment to strike out from Mr. Darlington's substitute for the twentieth section of the report from the Committee on Legislature, the words "and no city or county shall be entitled to more than six Senators."

Judge Walker, of Erie—This is a government ant Mandrils and ass will be chosen from officers of the army and navy, and the civic societies.

The buildings along the line of parade will be elaborately decorated, and arches of flowers, evergreens and bunting will span the avenue and bear appropriate inscriptions.

The building, constructed for the sole purpose of affording suitable accommodation for the inauguration ball, now nearly completed, is an immense structure. The size may be judged from the following figures: The ball room is 250 feet in length; 150 feet in breadth, and is surrounded by arches 57 feet high and of 100 feet span. The room will be illuminated with 2,500 gas burners. The dancing floor in the clear space 200 feet by 100 feet, with pyramidal tiers of seats for the convenience of dancers and spectators, and affording a fine opportunity for dress display. At the sides of the ball room a tier of cloak rooms extends the whole length of the building, 250 feet by 25, and so arranged in dimensions and with numbered compartments that for the first time in the history of inauguration balls there will be entire security for all articles deposited there. The lively scene of thousands of people scrambling to get a place to deposit hats, coats, shawls and wrappings; the wild hunt for the same articles after the ball; the uproar, the yells, the fancy wearing in all the languages of the world, enriched by the home veterans of thirty-seven States and various Territories; the picturesque display of hundreds of hatless and coatless victims impro- bandanas and shawls with which to [illegible] homes—all this will be missed, but doubtless be willingly accepted as a [illegible] prosaic mode of managing the cloak r [illegible] during this year.

The supper room, on the opposite s same magnificent scale, is, we learn, too, a new feature in inauguration balls. In the shape of a commodious supper, so that there will be no occasion for the heroic- love pigeon scramble for meals or wines. There will be five large store rooms for supper eatables and beverages, communicating with the dining room; and next by a spacious separate building will be amply provided with kitchen ranges, so that if any single caterer could not attend satisfactorily to the wants of the ten thousand guests, the ball managers will take the matter upon their own hands of ensuring supplies on the most ample scale, and will employ more than first-class caterers to superintend their preparation. The latter room for the President and his family will be adjacent to the long supper room, and will be in communication with dressing rooms for their use. On the opposite (east) side will be the ladies' dressing rooms, committee rooms, &c. At the north end of the hall the managers have erected a building, seventy-five feet by seventy-five, for the use of the ladies, at a cost of some $2,000—a thoughtful provision, in view of the defective arrangements heretofore for their accommodation. It may be added that light and airy as seem the proportions of this immense arched roof, it is constructed really with a degree of strength beyond almost any private edifice. Even in this matter of strength, and well in the time of the ball on Friday, which unroofed so many buildings, it did not start a bolt.

As yet the decoration of the hall has not been commenced. The designs however have been proposed and the contract awarded for the work. The main features of the interior finish of the building are stated in brief as follows:

The entire ceiling of the dancing-hall of the ballroom is to be canopied with white material, and at equal distances of about twelve feet strips of red and blue are placed, thus forming the national colors. Looking down the hall the effect produced is very beautiful.

The designs for the ends of the ball-room are very elegant. The one at the north end will represent an arch supported by columns, for which a tasteful background of red, white and blue will bear the names of Lincoln and Washington; the whole to be finished with the coat-of-arms of the United States, banners, festoons, flags &c.

The design at the south end is not so elaborate, but still very neat. From a red Maltese cross in the centre will radiate [illegible] white and blue, [illegible] appropriate inscription.

The ceiling will be ornamented in a similar manner to the above, [illegible] the whole of the wood-work, so that the entire building will be one illuminated mass of decorations and [illegible] fashion. The lighting will be figured by [illegible], arranged in circles, the largest of which are some five or six feet in diameter. These are to be [illegible] from the roof, and arranged in rows along the entire length of the building. Some seventy or eighty of these chandeliers will be used for the ball room alone.

The price of tickets to the ball for one gentleman and two ladies has been fixed at ten dollars, and are in great demand. Invitations to ladies have been issued by the thousand, but do not include tickets of admission. No lady can attend without a gentleman, and no gentleman without the [illegible] of twenty by the masculine representation of the invitations [illegible] to followers.

The Cabinet is cordially invited to attend the Inauguration Ball on the evening of March 4th, 1873. They will occupy boxes, each of which will bear the national emblems at the top, and at the bottom are the names of the Ministers, as follows:

Roscoe Conkling, Simon Cameron, O. P. Morton, John A. Logan, M. H. Carpenter, H. H. Starkweather, W. M. Rimbal, A. G. Thurman, Lyman Trumbull, B. F. Butler, P. M. B. Young, General W. S. Hancock, D. S. Dickens, J. D. Cox, Postmaster General, Commander C. R. P. Rogers, Justices Wood, Miller, Field, Strong and Swayne, Chief Justice Chase, Judge Davis, Thomas A. R. Nelson, Joshua Riley, W. J. Murtagh, J. G. Berret, William Tindall, H. Hamlin, Jr. Chandler, P. A. Bryan, Governor Hoffman, A. H. Stephens, M. C. Marshall, H. L. Dawes, A. R. Cotton, O. D. Conger, H. Maynard, A. Sheldon, George M. Wright, A. H. Stephens, Humphreys, J. G. Parker, J. Zeilin, Chief Justice Shea, Attorney General Pierrepont, Postmaster Key, Judge Poland, J. H. Platt, jr., A. A. Sargent, G. A. Halsey, H. W. Davis, W. J. Hamilton, Jr., Governor Packer, Governor Hartranft, H. G. Davis, J. G. Blaine, Fernando Wood, D. R. Goodrich, Thomas Swann, D. W. Voorhees, Governor B. Bock, Generals W. T. Sherman and E. D. Townsend, A. R. Boyd, A. E. Eaton, R. H. Marcy, R. Allen, Colonel Hamilton, D. B. Sackett, A. McGoldrick, Gen. Jr. J. C. Palmer, E. T. Dunn, United States Navy, Justices Field, Miller, Bradley and Strong, Chief Justice Carter, Alex. R. Shepherd, John O. Evans, A. S. Gibson, A. R. Shepherd, Mr. Green, Richard Wallach, C. J. Bullyer, R. T. Auchmuty, H. D. Cooke, Thomas L. Hume, H. Kilbourn, S. H. Kauffman, Mr. Bennett, D. D. Evans, H. M. Hutchinson, E. L. Stanton, J. W. Thompson, John B. Blake, W. E. Mattingly, J. R. Young, J. W. Olmstead, J. W. Boteler, L. A. Bartlett, W. D. Colt.

The character of the affair may be judged by the above list of names.

The work of Congress drags slowly and heavily along, and there is every reason to believe that the old machine will cease its ordinary functions by adjournment, new machinery must be put in as a manufactured state. At this moment there are no less than eight reports of investigation committees now before or pending in the two Houses of Congress in the Senate are the reports on the Clayton, Caldwell, Pomeroy and Credit Mobilier investigations, and in the House Credit Mobilier, now under discussion, the Delano impeachment, the Ways and Means, Pacific Mail investigations, and the Wilson Union Pacific Railroad investigations, all of which will have to receive some action before March 4th. Besides all of the appropriation bills are not passed, the fishery question under the Treaty of Washington has not been acted upon and several of the measures of great importance, such as the distribution of moneys under the Geneva award, are in conference, and a very radical difference of opinion between the two branches of Congress, as to the form of the concurrent resolutions the talk about an extra session is gaining ground. The fishery matter up to such an event, unless the two Houses should agree to a revival of an old law passed for their convenience in heading off Andy Johnson, would have to come from the President. It is certain if several measures of national importance and of urgent necessity are adopted, he will issue a call for an extra session. He is anxious, however, to dispense with such alternative if possible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1873.

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGES.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning considered the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to concur in the amendment forbidding the transmission of all free matter so far as the same affects exchanges of newspapers.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY CORRUPTION.

Commodore Garrison was before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, and testified that he did not know of any money having been spent to procure legislation for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but he had heard rumors in the lobbies of the Capitol and at the hotels. As to his own line, the Brazilian, he thought he never expended money to influence the conduct of members or for any other improper purposes.

CASUALTIES.

Distressing Death of an Insane Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, Ohio, February 28, 1873.

I. Greenwalt, a blacksmith, employed at Barney & Smith's car works, who was a few weeks since struck on the forehead by a piece of iron glancing from an anvil, which it is thought caused temporary insanity, was this morning found frozen to death in the canal on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad crossing. He left his family last night, and while crossing the bridge is supposed to have fallen in

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

THE KANSAS Legislature is going back on YORK. The House of Representatives, on the 20th ult., adopted resolutions censuring him for his course at Washington. Alas! poor YORK.

ALTOONA, heretofore a Democratic city, was redeemed at the recent election, the Republicans electing a majority of the city councilmen, aldermen, and other officers. Reform in municipal affairs was greatly needed there, and this will bring it about.

A SCHOOLMASTER was lately on trial at Louisville for cruelly whipping one of his pupils. Thus the whipping of time brings about its revenges. It was not many years since a pupil was *tried*, in the same city, for shooting a schoolmaster, and acquitted.

MANY years ago, when men were known as Whigs and Democrats, a political lie was known, in the current slang of the day, as a "Hoorback." One of the Kansas witnesses in the POMEROY investigation, gave his name as "HOORBACHER." Judging from the way his testimony was regarded by the committee, he might as well have been called a liar at once.

THE following is a summary of the twelve regular Appropriation bills: Indian, $5,379,-595; pension, $30,000,000; legislative, executive and judicial, $17,041,353; consular and diplomatic, $1,310,629; navy, $18,760,993; fortifications, $1,999,000; postoffice, $32,503,707; Military Academy, $341,018; army, $31,961,-954; sundry civil expenses, $27,958,829; river and harbor, $5,507,400; deficiency, $8,222,828, making a total of $181,005,136. The amounts in some of these bills have been increased. The aggregate of appropriations by the time all the bills shall have been passed will probably be $190,000,000.

INTELLIGENCE from the Lake Superior iron regions is to the effect that the prices for iron this season, delivered at Cleveland, will probably rule from 40 or 50 50 for hematite ores, to $12 for specular, and slates and magnetics from $10 to $11 or $11 50. The demand for specular ores is reported to be unusually heavy, considerably exceeding the sources of supply; so that miners are in numerous cases declining to contract for first-class at $12, as they do not see their way clear to filling orders. The total production of iron ore in the Lake Superior region this season will, it is estimated, reach two million tons.

ONE consequence of the terribly severe weather in Minnesota is likely to be a rather extensive emigration of its inhabitants in search of a milder climate. The *Abendpost*, a San Francisco paper, lately contained a portion of a letter from the well known German settlement, New Ulm, in Minnesota, in which the writer said: "As I and many of my friends think of leaving cold Minnesota next spring to seek a better climate in California, we ask for further information." The writer then makes inquiries about land for a little colony of from twenty five to thirty families, chiefly German. About seven of these families propose to emigrate in the spring, while the rest must wait until they can sell their farms. The hard winter, with loss of men and cattle, is the reason given for leaving the State. Of fifty inhabitants of the settlement forty wish to emigrate.

IT WERE greatly to be wished that the members of the State Constitutional Convention possessed for a while the power to see themselves as others see them. Possibly "it would from many a blunder free them, and foolish notion." The proposition now pending in that body requiring the witnessed signature of every elector upon his ballot, is greeted with a shout of derisive laughter from the press of other States. "It is remarkable," says one paper, "that the proposition should have been seriously entertained at all;" while another declares that "it would practically abolish the secrecy which has been considered essential to guard the voter's independence," and yet a third characterizes it as an "absurdity." The advocates of the proposition have this consolation, however, that if not particularly wise themselves, they have at least furnished occasion for the manifestation of much good sense on the part of others. And that is something.

CHICAGO has certainly shown herself capable of excelling in a great many enterprises—among them, those of big fires, false grain invoices, "doctoring" of inferior classes of grain so as to give them the appearance of a higher grade, the sale of uninhabitable swamp lots under the taking title of "the Boulevard addition," with numerous other activities of an unprecedently bold and original character. She has not, however, shown particular attention to her manufacturing interests, but this indifference she now proposes to remedy by getting up a monster industrial exposition to be held during the ensuing fall, to which the whole world—but more especially St. Louis, where a similar enterprise is on foot, and between which city and Chicago an irrepressible commercial conflict exists—is to be invited. Undoubtedly such an exposition would have an encouraging effect on the manufacturing and other industrial pursuits of the place. Only it is to be hoped the Lagerbeerasinists may be kept properly in the background.

THE signs of the times indicate that the approaching season of railroad building in this country will be quite an active one. On the basis of the present activity, it is estimated that the number of miles that will be put in operation during the present year will, at the lowest calculation, reach eight thousand five hundred miles, an analysis of the probable increase of mileage for the various sections of the Union showing the preponderance to be still in favor of the Western States, although the Middle States have made a good exhibit and the South shows remarkable activity in railroad enterprise. At thirty thousand dollars a mile, which is the estimated average cost of construction, it will take two hundred and twenty five millions of dollars to build these eight thousand five hundred miles of railroad—a considerable drain on the capital of the country. With the completion of these projected roads there will be at the end of the year seventy-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight miles of railroad in operation in the United States.

THE Supply, the first of the United States vessels which is to convey objects intended for exhibition at Vienna, will sail from New York to-day. The other vessel, the Guard, will sail on the 15th inst., and goods will be received up to the end of next week. Over seven hundred American exhibitors have already entered for the Exposition, aside from the school exhibition. The department of machinery and agricultural implements will be best filled. But several manufactures, distinctively American, and in the making of which this country excels, will not even be represented. No piano, billiard table, or carriage has been entered. Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Louisiana and some of the Eastern States, will make a comparatively good showing. The other States will be very poorly represented. New Jersey will make only a sorry exhibit. The city of Newark, which ranks as the third manufacturing city in this country, has not even sent an object of any kind. On the whole the exhibition will not be a fair representation of American manufactures or American skill.

THE movement recently inaugurated in Mississippi for the reassumption and payment of her repudiated debt, is progressing apace. It is to be hoped success may crown the efforts of the movers. The bonds in question were taken and paid for at par on the honor and good faith of the State, and, it is understood, they are yet held by the original owners or purchasers. The liability of the State for their payment has also been fully determined by her own Supreme Court, in a decision which embraced the whole question and every point. Granting that Mississippi is now pinched and poor, one of the most effective means she could possibly employ for the restoration of her prosperity would be to provide for the discharge of the obligation in question. The cases of our own State, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, show this plainly enough. In them all their industries revived almost from the very day on which they resumed the payment of their debts. Moreover, since each State is an integral part of the Union, the refusal of one State to recognize an obligation for which it has received an equivalent, operates injuriously upon the credit of the whole nation; and there is little doubt either that this one false step of Mississippi has cost the Southern States millions of dollars, in the depreciation of their bonds, or that the restoration of her own credit would tend to increase the value of securities of every class. Every motive, of duty, and of interest, concur in favor of the proposition.

A letter from the Electorate of Hesse [illegible] what the writer calls the "emigration fever" seems to have seized especially the class of servants and laborers for hire, a fact the more remarkable as this class are at present able to command at home higher wages than ever before. Another fact of interest is the statement that at Breslau, in Silesia, a number of capitalists have combined to form "a Silesian colony" in the Western States of America. The names of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the company are mentioned. Three members of the organization will probably visit this country in the month of June for the purpose of exploring our Western States and fixing upon a suitable site for the new settlement. The company intend to purchase twenty thousand acres of land, and the city which is destined to crown the enterprise is already talked about. In such talk, however, there is happily nothing either romantic or extravagant.

THE END OF IT.

The Credit Mobilier sensation has come to an end. The House refused to expel either AMES or BROOKS, but adopted resolutions severely censuring both; and then, by a very decided vote, refused to censure any other member of the House.

There was nothing partisan in either of these votes. In fact, there was no vote at all on the direct question of expulsion; but the vote on the motion of MR. SARGENT, of California, to substitute resolutions of censure for the expulsion resolutions, reported by MR. POLAND'S Committee, was considered as the best vote on that issue. It resulted, yeas 115, nays 110—that is, 110 members were in favor of expulsion, and 115 against it. Of these 115, a very large proportion was Democratic; and the vote of both parties was nearly equally divided. On the direct vote of censure, 181 voted in favor and 36 against; the bulk of both parties voting for censure, and a very small part of both voting against it. Included in this small minority will be found the names of BECK, ELDRIDGE and VOORHEES, the leading Democrats of the House, along with BEN. BUTLER, MAYNARD and other leading Republican members. In no sense, therefore, can either of the votes taken be regarded as having any partisan bias. The strongest speeches in favor of expulsion were made by POLAND (Rep.) and MORRICK (Dem.), and the strongest against it were those of BECK and VOORHEES, the ablest Democrats in the House.

It is difficult, however, to reconcile the different votes of the House and make them harmonious. We can understand why BROOKS was censured. It was because he abused his position as a Government Director in the Pacific Road, and as a member of the House, by procuring an assignment to himself and family of Credit Mobilier stock. We can understand, also, why AMES was censured. It was for seeking to procure Congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest depended on the legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation.

Now, we take it for granted from this resolution, that he *did* induce members of Congress to do this. Who were they? BROOKS was not one; for BROOKS got his stock from PUERANT, and not from AMES. The censure of BROOKS, therefore, does not follow as the consequence of the conduct for which AMES was censured, and the one cannot be considered as the complement of the other. The effort for which AMES is so justly rebuked, was directed to Members of Congress other than BROOKS; and if he is guilty (which nearly all admit), so are they. The induced were as bad as the inducer. It was wrong for Mr. AMES to offer this stock to Members of Congress, and it was just as wrong for them to take it. Why, then, are *they* not censured, as well as he? Why is he singled out, and they permitted to escape? We concede his guilt, and think he was properly condemned; but we cannot understand why the tempter should be convicted and the tempted acquitted. As poor, bewildered STEPHEN BLACKFOOL said, when considering other problems as confusing as this, "it is all a muddle." The majority of the House, who gave equally decisive votes for the censure of the one and against the censure of the other, may be able to comprehend the riddle; but we give it up.

One thing, however, is certain; the House may refuse to censure those upon whom OAKES AMES operated, but no one of them will ever enjoy the public confidence again. In the forum of the people there will be no hesitation about casting the right verdict. The popular judgment is clear and unmistakable that if OAKES AMES tempted any one, the tempted are as bad as the tempter. If any one of them doubts it, let him try an appeal to the people.

One other thing is equally certain; that whoever has been shielded from censure by the negative votes of the House, has been so shielded in part by the memorable votes, and the blame of it cannot be laid on the shoulders of any one party. Any attempt, therefore, to make party capital out of these Congressional votes will react upon those making it.

Two grand lessons have been taught by this investigation. The first is that the Republican party, when it finds any of its members engaged in wrong acts, does not shrink from exposing and condemning them. It could have covered up all these investigations, if it had chosen; but it preferred the wiser course of laying the whole case bare to public inspection, and it will repudiate all who have been tainted by the investigation. The difference between the two parties is thus easily discerned. The Democratic party excuses and defends its wrong-doers; the Republican party exposes and rebukes them.

The other lesson taught is the grandness of the virtue of candor in public men. Had all he men whose names have been mixed up in this investigation, when they were first charged with participation in the Credit Mobilier scheme, come out and made a full, frank and candid statement of all the facts concerning their connection with it, not one of them would have suffered a tithe of what they have borne or will have to bear. Instead of doing that, some denied, some prevaricated, and others made only partial statements. The concealment has wrought the greater part of the injury inflicted on them. Let all public men take notice and take warning accordingly. It remains as true as ever that honesty is the best policy; and it remains just as true that candor and frankness with the people is better than concealment.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Notwithstanding the high sounding proclamation lately issued by certain San Dominican opponents of the enterprise of the "Samana Bay Company," the managers of the latter express themselves under no apprehensions of interference with the movement. On the contrary, they state that the great majority of the people of San Domingo are in favor of the lease, and anxious for speedy American occupation. A recent conversation with one of the officers of the company affords considerable information as to their designs, in addition to what has already been told. They propose to prepare for a heavy trade with the world; to keep shop for the patronage of all peoples. They will operate as far as practicable on the basis of free trade. They will endeavor to make treaties with the great nations trading in every part of the West Indies and Spanish Main, of the simplest sort; to those nations which will agree to protect it, it will be offered as a free port; to those which will not the charge of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* will be made. Thus the company think they will obtain a formidable protectorate. This plan of a protectorate of powerful trading nations is regarded by the company as of great importance. With this they feel not the slightest apprehension concerning the interference of any foreign nation, and as nearly all the natives desire the cultivation of the island by the most vigorous races, there can possibly be no opposition from them. So soon as the company is thoroughly organized for business emigration will be encouraged. Their plan of government, as now sketched out, is based on the Massachusetts plan. The various sections of the island—they express themselves sure that before long they will have full possession of the entire island—will be like the town governments of Massachusetts. All men of adult age, who can manage to successfully read the company's constitution and write their own names, will be entitled to vote. There will be a Legislature, the Lower House of which is to be composed of Representatives from the people, elected by the people, and sitting in San Domingo City, while the Senate is to be the Company, sitting in New York. The "Bank of Samana" will be one of the first institutions established. It will have sufficient capital to furnish the circulation and facilities necessary for the prosecution of business, not only in Samana but in every part of the West Indies and the Spanish Main. Its circulation will be redeemable in gold coin, at Samana and New York, on demand. A small amount of stock, known as "Treasury stock," will be offered in a month or two; but this, it is asserted, will not be readily purchasable. The company propose to let it out grudgingly. They desire as holders a few influential Englishmen, and Germans, and Italians, so that the interests of their nations may be secured in the enterprise. It is evident that the company mean business.

CORRESPONDENTS of the German American papers writing from Germany have for some time made frequent reference to alarming reports concerning the health of the Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM. One of these writers lately mentioned it as a report widely believed that the Prince was suffering from an attempt to destroy him by poison. Whatever may have been the origin of his illness, it has been very serious and alarming, and it has been marked with symptoms of a rather mysterious character, which may have encouraged, if they did not start the theory of foul play. Though growing slowly better, at the date of the latest reports the Prince was not regarded by his physicians as quite out of danger.

It would be difficult, we are told, to form an exaggerated impression of the anxiety which has been caused in Germany by the critical condition of the heir to the imperial throne. Somewhat of this concern is the natural result of the Prince's great popularity. His manners and uniform bearing in intercourse with the multitude prove him to be kind hearted and really interested in the welfare of the people, and the effect of such traits is, of course, much heightened by the unquestionable eminence of the man as a soldier. But the popular anxiety for the recovery of his health and the preservation of his life has still deeper roots. One correspondent says that of all the men now living the death of no other would so powerfully affect the present European situation as the death of FREDERICK WILLIAM. Even Prince BISMARCK, the writer says, might be gathered to his fathers, without shaking the German empire in its foundations. Against the gray hairs and green laurels of the old Emperor, whether BISMARCK were dead or living, a German standard would hardly under any circumstances be lifted up. And if the old Emperor himself were to die, leaving as the inheritor of both his crowns the conqueror of Sadowa and Reichshofen, his sceptre, in the absence of exceptional catastrophes, would still be secure. But if the Crown Prince were to die before the Emperor, and the Emperor were then to die, leaving his power to a grandson only fourteen years old or to a regency of women and ministers? The correspondent thinks it by no means likely that in such a contingency those powerful German Princes, who under the pressure of circumstances surrendered a portion of their hereditary sway to make victorious King WILLIAM an Emperor, would recognize a child as the heir of his might. It is certainly possible, it not probable, that the King of Bavaria and some of the other Kings who now own the imperial authority, might at least seek to resume their independent position and resolve the German empire into its fragmentary condition again. Whether the people would permit the disintegration of their unity is another question. But the mere revival of the question would be a calamity, and the dread of it affords sufficient reason why all good Germans pray for the health and long life of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, whose character and fame constitute in themselves a title to the imperial throne, which perhaps no living German Prince would be inclined to question.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Boston has just launched the only clipper ship built in the United States for several years; and the event is a remarkable one in connection with the efforts which our statesmen are making to revive our commerce.

Out in Kansas butter is selling at eleven cents a pound, and eggs at the same price per dozen. Won't some one take that butter by the hair and drag it this way?

New York papers report great suffering among the poor who compose the Italian colony in that fearful region known as the "Five Points." There are about five hundred of them, gathered into wretched hovels, in a freezing and starving condition. They cannot speak English, and live chiefly as rag pickers.

A splendid maple sugar season is predicted, owing to the depth of the frost this winter.

It is hardly credible, but those Delaware peach growers have really got together and admitted publicly that the recent cold weather has not destroyed the peach crop. They say that the buds have generally escaped, except in some few localities on the northern border of the peach section.

The trade organizations of New York, now preparing for a general strike, would do well to look across the water at the starving women and children in Wales, and the freezing women and children in London.

In boring an artesian well in the northwestern part of the city of Marshall, Michigan, a few days since, a seam of coal was struck about thirty feet from the surface, and from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness. The specimens brought to light were of an excellent quality.

There is a law in Rhode Island by which any man may be fined $5 for telling another he lies. There ought to be another law fining him $10 if he proves it. That's what hurts.

The Boston Board of Trade has established what it calls a mercantile reading room, in which there will be files of all the newspapers, prices current and trade circulars necessary for the most complete information of all the markets in the world. The telegraphic arrangements will be of the most elaborate and extensive manner.

During the past few months hundreds of cattle have died of pleuro-pneumonia in two counties of New Jersey—Essex and Union—and the disease still rages with fatal effect. The dairymen residing within a distance of five miles of Newark are said to have lost more than three-fourths of their milch cows, and are yet in danger of losing the whole number.

Crime of the Credit Mobilier kind has a sweet legal name at common law. It is called "champerty," which is as pretty and soft a title for bribery and corruption as anybody could desire.

Iowa papers say it is quite clear that the control of railroad fares and freight will be the issue on which the next Legislature of Iowa will be chosen. The law is bound to go on the statute-book a year hence.

An exceedingly valuable coal mine has been discovered in Washington Territory, on Cedar River, about eighteen miles from Elliott Bay. The stratum of coal passes through a high mountain, and by actual measurement is thirteen feet thick; it is estimated that 2,800,000 tons of coal can be taken from the mine without sinking or pumping.

A genuis in Lawrence, Kansas, says he has discovered a process by which he can make twenty-five pounds of sugar out of a bushel of corn.

Our lives,
In acts exemplary, not only win
Ourselves good names, but do to others give
Matter for virtuous deeds, by which we live.

The revision of the Alabama laws has been intrusted to a legislative committee wholly composed of black men. Not right.

Some New Orleans men have just sent the Pope a valuable horse.

It is reported that unless the block coal miners of Indiana consent to the terms proposed by the operators, to-day, their places will be occupied by a large number of colored men from Kentucky and Tennessee. The aspect of the question is becoming serious.

PERSONAL.

Miss Anna Dickinson is to become the wife of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the editor of the New York *Tribune*. At least so a newspaper at Auburn, N. Y., announces on the authority of Anna's brother, and the same fact is stated by Whitelaw's sister.

It is reported from Washington that Colonel Clark Carr, of Galesburg, Illinois, is likely to be appointed Governor of the Territory of Colorado. Colonel Carr, during the last campaign did good service in Pennsylvania, speaking in Pittsburgh on one or two occasions.

Public sentiment in Kentucky is advancing so rapidly that the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* stands in imminent danger of being cut off from his sources of inspiration. Hear his plaint: "If a gentleman seeks to take a bit of whisky and water in all its length and breadth he has to imbibe it out of a demijohn disguised as a baby, and hid in a barrel marked 'sugar.'" He now pleads the baby act every hour of the day.

Some of the papers are already beating the bush for candidates for the Presidency after Gen. Grant's second term. The Cincinnati *Commercial* expresses its preference for Elihu B. Washburne, our Minister to France, as the successor of Grant.

Colonel Mosby has certainly vindicated himself from the unjust suspicions so freely expressed before the late election as to his motive in favoring the election of General Grant instead of that of Mr. Greeley. He received in consequence of his action, from some of the still disloyal men of his State, the treatment usually accorded to Republicans in the South, although he made no profession of Republicanism. In again declining public office at the hands of the President, as he did a few days since, he admitted that one motive was to vindicate himself from unjust suspicions at home.

Springfield, Mass., has a young widow, gay and fascinating, but just now uncertain of the effect of her charms upon a young gentleman of her acquaintance. She could not remain in suspense, and with strategy worthy of the cause, she procured the insertion of a notice of her death in the papers, hoping by this means to ascertain whether that particular young man cared for her. The success of her scheme is unknown.

This is a good one, in the Western style: "Buzz-saw: Henry Stonaker of Palestine, Texas. In his life he was lovely, and in his death he was divided."

Mr. William Barnes, son-in-law of Thurlow Weed, has been appointed General Manager of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York. He was for ten years Superintendent of the Insurance Department of that State.

THE WAR CLAIMS SWINDLE.

George O. Evans Surrenders Himself—He Will Appear in Harrisburg on Monday for Trial.

A Philadelphia letter to the New York *Sun* says: I learn to-day from Dr. Paine, who is on the bail bond of George O. Evans to the amount of $100,000, that Evans will appear in Harrisburg on Monday next for trial on the charge of defalcation and embezzlement. Evans is now in this city with his counsel engaged in the preparation of the case. The defense will be conducted by the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, J. H. Strahan, Esq., of New York, and Mr. R. M. Lamberton, of Harrisburg.

Dr. Paine informs me that immediately after the death of Governor Geary the counsel of Evans entered into communication with him (Paine), desiring to know whether he intended to take any measure to molest Evans. Dr. Paine answered that he would do nothing whatever to annoy him provided he would face the music and appear for trial, as his bail bond required, and abide by the decision of the Court. To this the counsel promptly answered that Evans intended to stand the trial; and at the same time he furnished to Dr. Paine satisfactory guarantees that Evans will abide the decision.

This surrender is entirely voluntary on Evans' part, and the trial promises to be one of the most interesting among America's celebrated causes.

STATE NEWS.

The late Jesse George, of Philadelphia, left an estate valued at about $400,000, the greater part of which is to be divided among public institutions.

The peach-crop in Bucks county, it is said, has been badly injured, if not wholly destroyed, by the severe cold.

In referring to the lack of fire-extinguishing apparatus in Monongahela City, yesterday, Brownsville was inadvertently named instead of the former place. No fire has occurred in Brownsville recently.

Gen. Jesse C. Horton, an influential citizen of Northumberland county, and a prominent Democratic politican in his day, died last week, in the 76th year of his age.

An Emaus hotel keeper, according to order, prepared supper for a sleighing party of 15, and after the supper was dispatched, the guests discovered that there was not enough money in the party to pay damages. So the landlord locked up their horses until the needful was raised.

Several prominent Massachusetts officers in the late war are taking measures to secure an appropriation from the State towards erecting a monument to the late General Meade on the field of Gettysburg.

A Berks county butcher lost his wallet, containing a considerable sum of money, the other day, and had it restored in a curious manner. A farmer's dog was discovered drawing a queer looking object, which, on examination, was found to be the lost wallet. The grease on it had misled the dog, and caused the restoration of the property to its rightful owner.

Judge Junkin, of the Juniata district, recommends the building of a new court house at Mifflintown.

Five members of the Yoder family were married at one time, in Perry county, recently.

A lady in Greenville has a German prayer-book 152 years old. It is well preserved.

The Brookville *Republican* says: Our lumbermen cannot have any good cause of complaint on account of lack of good hauling this winter. Still, reports from the upper streams would indicate that the stock of timber ready to be rafted in is lighter than that of last year, or in fact, for a number of years. This being correct, the evil of an over-stocked market will not be in the way of our lumbermen receiving good, living prices this season.

Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, one of the oldest and ablest members of the medical profession in the country, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Wednesday, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. A graduate of Princeton College, he received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. Dr. Hodge succeeded to the chair of Prof. Dewees in the University in 1835, and filled it with honor until 1863, when advancing age compelled him to resign. He wrote during his later years a number of books on medical topics, which are highly esteemed by the profession, and at one time was editor of the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*.

An interesting case has just been decided in the West Chester Court—that of Hoopes vs. the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for property destroyed by fire, caused by sparks from a locomotive on the road of defendants, and the jury gave him a verdict of $2,300.

The majority for license in Cambria county was 114.

There is some talk of a new planing mill in Bedford.

The Bedford *Inquirer* states that there is not a single house to let in that place.

A little son of Mr. Christian Cramer, of Bedford, was drowned in the Juniata at Mullin's ford. The father and son were crossing the river, when the sled struck a stone and was overturned, throwing both into the water. Mr. C. made every effort to save his boy, but being unable to swim, could not do so. The body was recovered soon after the accident occurred.

In his charge to the grand jury at Bedford, Judge Hall read the Jury Commissioners a lesson on their duties in selecting jurymen, saying that no competent person would be excluded on account of color. He also said: The Attorney at Law who would single a man out and persistently challenge him for the reason of his color would violate his oath, and the law."

George H. Tate received fatal injuries by being caught in a threshing machine, at Papertown, Cumberland County, a few days ago.

A mad dog was killed in Butler township, Adams county last week.

Oil City has a new daily paper, called the *Evening Star*.

A boy seven years old arrived in Harrisburg, the other day, from Northern Texas, having traveled the entire distance by himself. His mother had died, and his father wanted to place him with some friends, but could not come with him, so he purchased a through ticket, pinned it to the lapel of his coat, and started him on his long journey. The various conductors took a great interest in him, and when at the end of their route, handed him over to the next one. He arrived safe and sound, and said he had a jolly time.

The Warren *Mail* has donned a new dress, which makes a great improvement in its appearance. The *Mail* is a first rate local paper.

The school fund of Mercer county was increased to the amount of $570 by fines of liquor dealers at the last county court. Five dealers footed the bill, all pleading guilty, and each paying $100 or over.

There is every prospect that car works will be built at Mechanicsburg. The citizens of the place are disposed to deal liberally with the projectors of the enterprise, who are at present located in Wilmington, Del.

Mr. David Gamble, of Raccoon township, Beaver county, has a cow which gave birth to three calves, one day last week.

Rev. J. L. Fulton, of Mill Creek church, Greene township, Beaver county, has received a call to the Broadway street, Baltimore, Presbyterian church.

The Ebensburg *Herald*, without consulting that gentleman, names Hon. Samuel Henry as a suitable person for the Republicans to nominate for State Treasurer.

A Center county woman has churned two hundred and seventy-two pounds of butter, from the milk of one cow, in a period of nine and a half months.

Cambria county having voted for license, a petition is being circulated in Wilmore borough, and will be presented at the next court, asking that no license be granted in that place. It is said that nearly everybody has signed it.

WE LEARN from our Philadelphia exchanges that a lively fight is going on among the railway magnates of this State and of Maryland, for the possession of the Philadelphia, West Chester and Media Railroad, and that one of the great corporations will soon secure control of it. Considered by itself, the road is of no great importance; but as a connecting link in either of the other routes contending for it, its franchises would be very valuable. It is only twenty-seven miles long, but the company possesses a charter to extend it thirty miles southward to Peach Bottom, a point on the Susquehanna river. An important connection could be thus made between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and in time an air-line extending from Washington to the latter city could be constructed. In the event of the National Railway people succeeding in securing the passage of their air-line bill through the New Jersey Senate, this would also settle the vexed question of the National Air Line Railway between Washington and New York. It is stated that John W. Garrett wants the West Chester line, in order that the Baltimore and Ohio may own a direct terminus in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company are also, it is said, very anxious to gain possession of it. The Reading Railroad is alleged to be after it, as they want it for the distribution of coal southward. Last comes the Pennsylvania Railroad, who desires it for a through line between New York and the National capital. If the West Chester people do not make something out of all this competition for their property, they will prove themselves to be lacking in shrewdness.

Coal, iron and lead have been struck in rich veins in several widely separated localities in Missouri during the past fortnight, and Carthage caps the climax by asserting its ability to produce enough coal oil from its soil to supply all the State.

Western papers mention that immense flocks of wild pigeons and large numbers of wild ducks are seen flying north. These are signs of an early spring.

New Life for the Languid.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of languor, exhaustion, depression of spirits and bodily pain. At these times a wine glass full of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing as "the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over-study, intense anxiety, or any other cause, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling, and promptly taken as a remedy for all minor ailments as well as for more serious complaints.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
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8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
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PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell and Co's
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nansen Brown and Bleached SHEATINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

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CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
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JOHN P. DEAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
HARDWARE.
A LARGE STOCK
English Cutlery,
AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES.
81 WOOD STREET,
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NEW ORLEANS
SWEETS!
SUGAR!
MOLASSES!
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF THESE
Popular Goods in the West.
Wm. Glenn & Sons,
70 and 72 Vine Street,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
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HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,
CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
NOS. 347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,
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FOR RENT,
STORE—58 Market street. Rent $850.
DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue. Rent $500.
BASEMENT—52 Market street. Rent $150.
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

The Celebrated Coal Cooking Stove
DUQUESNE,
Has been manufactured by us for over three years, in which time several thousand of them have been sold, every one of which has given
PERFECT SATISFACTION.
It is very DURABLE, CHEAP and ECONOMICAL, and every Stove is
Warranted to be a Perfect Baker.
D. DeHAVEN & SONS,
NO. 22 WOOD STREET.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE—The Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College having adopted a design for additional Buildings, the Plans and Specifications are to be seen at the office of BAER & MOSER, Pittsburgh, and A. T. BAIRD, Washington, Pa., and Builders are invited to submit Proposals to be laid before the Trustees at their meeting on the 18TH OF MARCH, 1873, the right being reserved to reject any or all bids.
O. M. REED,
Chairman Building Committee.
TTh&

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McKEE,
59 Market Street,
Is Now Receiving
SPRING
Dry Goods,
OF
Every Style and Variety
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PURCHASERS SHOULD CALL AND EXAMINE HIS
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Before They Make Their Selections.
Prices Are Low and Goods All Fresh.
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Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

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172 and 174
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NEW BLACK SILKS,
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172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
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OPENING TO-DAY, AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
NEW BLEACHED MUSLIN,
OPENING TO-DAY, AT
ERWIN'S,
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NEW TABLE LINENS,
OPENING TO-DAY, AT
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NEW BLACK ALPACAS,
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IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
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The "PURIFIED CAST IRON" costs but $6 per ton more than common coke pig iron, and when mixed with one-half wrought iron makes good cast steel.
The wrought iron from common coke pig iron makes cast steel equal to that made from the best Swedish iron.
The "common" bar iron from common coke pig iron is stronger, softer and tougher than Lowmoor iron.
The Boiler Plates from common coke pig iron are stronger, 50 per cent. softer, and 100 per cent. tougher than Lowmoor iron.
For Licenses to make this Iron apply to
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PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
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MURPHY, SHERWIN & CO. VARNISH MAKERS CLEVELAND.

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CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
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OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE SEED CATALOGUE
Is now ready for mailing to all applicants inclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers.
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Ira B. McVay & Co.

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 28, 1873.

There was not much animation in business circles to-day, but the money market was close, although the demand for discounts was only moderate and the banks were indisposed to take much new paper, discounting for depositors at the usual rates of 6@7 per cent. In the open market prime bills to pay paper was negotiated at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, chiefly at the outside figure for long paper, and at the inside for short days. The shipments of currency to the country were large and most of the banks are ordering bank notes from the East. The supply not being equal to the demand in the market. New York exchange was selling at 75 cents to $1 per $1,000 between the banks, and drafts drawn in Western cities found few customers at 1@7.

There is a disposition to move cautiously with regard to future money transactions, although the banks are prepared to extend the paper of reliable manufacturing firms without question. Some outside vital was seeking investment during the day scrutinizing, however, with great care the character of the paper offered. A few loans are being called in, but the capital thus withdrawn is soon seeking a new place for investment, as capital abhors idleness as nature does a vacuum.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881		
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s		

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote the following securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	
United States 6-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 6-20s of 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Sixes	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 28, 1873.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾
Canton					
Western Union Tel	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Pacific Mail	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Adams Express	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Wells, Fargo Express	92	92	92	92	92
American Express	67	67	67	67	67
New York Central	103	103	103	103	103
Erie	26	26	26	26	26
Michigan Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	120	120	120	120	120
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago and Northwest	32	32	32	32	32
Do preferred	85	85	85	85	85
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
St. Paul	32	32	32	32	32
Do preferred	55	55	55	55	55
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Toledo	103	103	103	103	103
Chicago and Alton	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Do preferred	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Terre Haute	10	10	10	10	10
Do preferred	35	35	35	35	35
Quicksilver	38	38	38	38	38
Do preferred	45	45	45	45	45
Panama	95	95	95	95	95
Atlantic and Great Western	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Do preferred	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Do preferred	85	85	85	85	85

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Infante Alphonso Proclaims for Don Carlos—The Insurrection Becoming Terrible.

BAYONNE, February 28.—Infante Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, has issued a proclamation in his behalf, calling on the soldiers of the regular army to half, calling on the soldiers of the regular army to both the Carlists and offering officers of advanced rank. Advices from Pamplona to the 25th, coming through Carlist channels, represent that the chiefs Olio and Dorregarray have advanced a the chiefs Olio and Dorregarray have advanced a junction of their forces before the town which is seriously threatened. A panic prevails among the citizens, and there is discord between the regular troops and volunteers. A detachment of troops declined for the relief of Pamplona until their colors, refused to proceed and finally deserted their colors. The Carlists claim they have now a total force of 50,000 men in the field.

PARIS, February 28.—*Le Temps* has a dispatch from Bayonne, stating that Don Carlos, after staying a few days in Spain, proceeded to the frontier on the 24th inst., and is now at some place near Bayonne. Families continue to fly from Spain in large numbers. A vessel crowded with refugees arrived at Port Vendres.

The Geneva Award Again—The Emigration Question.

LONDON, February 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Julian Goldsmid gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the government whether it was true that the actual losses of the United States were but $1,500,000 less than the award made at Geneva, and whether the American governments would remit that amount. The reading of the question was followed by cheers.

The House went into Committee of Supply. Macfie moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the relations of England with her colonies, particularly these affecting emigration. He supported his motion with a lengthy speech. In the course of which he complained that no steps had been taken to divert from the United States the flood of foreign and Irish emigration. Donald Dajmeville seconded the motion, saying he hoped that some effort would be made to overcome the resources of Canada. Viscount Bury opposed the appointment of such a committee. It would be unwise to dictate to the colonies how to manage their own affairs. Nearly all the plan how to manage their own affairs. Nearly all the colonies had agents here, whose object it was to encourage emigration. The question was finally disposed of without division.

Russian Campaign in India Not Abandoned.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—The preparations for the Khivan campaign are going on without interruption. The report that the expedition had been abandoned in consequence of the withdrawal of Khiva has no foundation. Baron Von Brunnow, Russian Ambassador at London, is not to be recalled and replaced by Count Schouvaloff, as has been reported.

Debate in the French Assembly—Speech by Gambetta.

VERSAILLES, February 28.—The Assembly to-day resumed the debate on the report of the Committee of Thirty. M. Gambetta made a powerful speech against the bill recommended by the committee. He denied the right of the Assembly to assume royal powers, and demanded its dissolution. He concluded as follows: "We have always supported the present executive, but this support now requires a sacrifice of principle, and when you ask us to make such a sacrifice we say no." M. Gambetta was repeatedly cheered by the Left.

DUKE DE BROGLIE replied in great length. He thought the direct solution of the question was a monarchy. The republic only led to discord. But the Assembly should not concern itself with personal interests, which needed all its attention. He appealed to the conservative majority to stand firm and united for the country's good, but at the same time keep alive the spirit of conciliation. Prolonged cheering followed M. De Broglie's speech. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow, and the sitting closed.

Great Snow Storm in France—Bequest to Paris Refused.

PARIS, February 28.—Snow fell to a great depth yesterday in the north of France. Railways are blocked and mails delayed.

The municipality of Paris has refused 61,000 francs left to the city by the will of one Schuler, on condition that the sum be devoted to the foundation of a German Hospital, and that the surgeons for the benefit of the German poor of Paris be a Jew and a Protestant Germany and the same testator, for the Protestant Consistory at Paris.

Deputation of Americans Before Pope Pius.

ROME, February 28.—The Pope to-day received a deputation of citizens of the United States, Mr. Glover, of New York, read an address. The Pope replied with hearty thanks. He said he would always pray for a country so particularly blessed by God with all the fertility of soil and industrious inhabitants, and he would ever pray for the increase of its blessings. He hoped, however, that material things would not become the sole affection of the American people, for excessive love of riches corrupted the heart.

The Anglo American Cable Combination.

LONDON, February 28.—The Great Eastern has now on board 2,567 miles of cable, and the telegraph fleet, with the additional cable which is to be laid for the Anglo-American and the Direct Spanish Company, will sail the last week in May, and it is expected that the expedition will be completed and home before the first of July. The cable will be laid to Halifax, and thence to New York.

Steamboat Explosion—Persons Drowned.

LONDON, March 1.—A collision is reported in the harbor of Cadiz, between the ships Tres Marias and Clasa. The particulars of the disaster have not been received, but it is stated that ninety persons were drowned.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland have resolved to oppose the Government bill, and to issue an address to the Irish members of Parliament, urging them to press for its withdrawal.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 28.—The steamships America, Victoria and Java have arrived out.

HAVRE, February 28.—Arrived, steamship Washington.

European Markets

LONDON, February 28, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway 9¼. Five-twenties for Russia at the Stock Exchange is ⅛ per cent. less than the bank rate. Tallow 45s 3d. Petroleum—Spirits 1s 7½d@1s 8d. Linseed oil 28s 9d. Turpentine 48s 6d.

FRANKFORT, February 28.—United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 28.—Rentes 56 francs 30 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,250,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8¾; middling Orleans, 9d; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,000 bales, speculation and export 1,000 bales; sales during the week 67,000 bales; exports to Continent 3,000 bales; stock 525,000 bales; American 196,000 bales; receipts during the week 59,000 bales; American 37,000 bales; actual export 6,000 bales; stock afloat 560,000 bales; American 360,000 bales; sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales; Savannah or Charleston, January and February, 9¾d; deliveries for March, April and May, 9 7-16d. Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat, average 11s 7d@11s; club 11s 4d@11s 8d; red spring 10s 3d@10s 9d; red winter 10s 3d@10s 9d; white Genesee 6d. Corn 26s@28s 3d. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib do 33s. Pork 80s. Spirits petroleum 1s6½; refined 1s9d. Turpentine 47s 6d@48s. Rosin 6s 6d@6s 9d. Tallow 45s. Lard three days 58.609 quarters; American 13,000 quarters. Wheat during the week 69,000 quarters, of which 40,000 quarters were American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 28.—Refined petroleum 44¾ francs.

The completion of the Nesquehoning tunnel, near Manch Chunk, admitting the cars of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad through a mountain into the valley of Panther creek from where the tunnels and drifts of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company diverge into the sides of the neighboring anthracite mountains, has put an end to one of the finest pieces of engineering which this country has produced. Now coal can be shipped through the tunnel instead of over the gravity roads heretofore in use, which, by means of planes and heavy grades, traversed some twenty-five miles of territory, over mountain top and through valley, and was by far the most romantic and interesting railroad journey in this country. This was the first railway of any importance built in this country—a three-foot gauge—but has never had a locomotive on it. It was here that the first reciprocative-incline railways in the country were constructed, and in short, where the coal discoveries were first made, and from whence the first shipments of coal took place.

THE most practical and satisfactory suggestion made, in response to the offer, by the Paris Academy of Science, of a prize of 20,000 francs for some simple and positive sign of death, is mentioned in a late number of Victchow's *Archiv*. It depends upon the fact that no matter how profound the syncope or how deathlike the person may appear, if the circulation continues, however feebly, life is not extinct. All that is necessary, therefore, is to tie a string firmly around the finger of the supposed corpse; if the blood circulate in the least, the whole finger, from the string to the tip, will swell and generally turn a bluish-red. The test is exceedingly simple and conclusive.

Massachusetts boasts the possession of two young misses, aged twelve and fourteen, who since the death of their father, some months ago, have taken care of a horse, five cows, and a great flock of hens, and done only quantity of odd "chores," besides attending school and taking piano lessons in their leisure moments.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 28.—The river is falling, with ten feet three inches in the canal, and eight feet three inches in the slopes. Damp and chilly. Mercury 27 to 40. Business lively. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Memphis; Armadillo, M. S. Turner and Minnesota, Cincinnati; H. L. Babcage and barges, St. Louis. Departed—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Babcage, Pittsburgh; Armadillo, H. S. Turner and Minnesota, New Orleans. Tow boats arrived: Acorn, Grand Lake and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Niagara and Reindeer, Pittsburgh's Coal City, Grand Lake No. 2, Jno. Dippold and Hercules for Southern ports.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—Arrived—St. Joseph and Grand Tower, Memphis; Alex. Scott, Cincinnati river; Crescent City, New Orleans. Departed—Belle Memphis; Memphis; Wolf, Shreveport; Jasper, New Orleans. River falling slowly and a good deal of ice running. Clear and mild.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 28.—Weather clear. River rising. Arrived—Capital City, Vicksburg; Northerner, Cairo; John H. Dale, Cairo; Alaska, Cincinnati. Departed—John R. Maude, New Orleans. The Lookout, reported stolen, arrived from Hatchie River.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 28.—Arrived—J. Gilmore, Nick Longworth, E. B. Durfee and Katie. Up—La Barge, Gleaner, Kate and Thompson Dean. Clear and cool. River rising.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, February 28.—River falling, now seven feet scant. Arrived—Durfeeand Peck, Memphis; Jennie Howell, New Orleans. Departed—Minnesota, New Orleans.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 28.—Cattle—Receipts 1,797 head; market ruled quiet and moderately active; prices firm for shipping grades; sales fair to good, well fatted steers at $4 70@5 25; choice extra steers $5 50@5 85; a lot of 28 extra, 16 cwt, graded steers, sold at $6 62½; corn fed, 1,145 cwt, sold at $4 90@5 40; medium to good cows $3 50@4 25; shipments yesterday 927 head. Hogs—Receipts 5,734 head; market active and a good shipping demand for good grades at $4 80@5 05 for fair to choice; light grades ruled dull and nearly nominal; market closed quiet; shipments 3,901 head.

Comparative Cotton Statement

NEW YORK, February 28.—The following is the comparative cotton statement to date:

Net receipts at all United States ports dur-	
ing week	104,266
Same week last year	74,164
Total receipts to date	2,703,584
Same date last year	2,266,023
Exports for week	94,107
Same time last year	77,558
Total exports to date	1,547,535
Same date last year	1,261,803
Stock at all United States ports	563,370
Same time last year	546,185
Stock at all interior towns	97,335
Same time last year	86,466
Stock at Liverpool	525,000
Same time last year	656,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	365,000
Same time last year	175,000

THE ALLINGHAM MURDER.

The Testimony Closed and Summing Up Commenced.

CASE TO GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 28—10:40 P. M.

The testimony in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Briceland, indicted for the murder of John Allingham, at Eldersville, on the night of December 4th, last, was closed to-day. The case has occupied the attention of the Court since Tuesday, February 4th. The arguments of the counsel began this afternoon, J. Kirk Good, of Wheeling, making the first speech on the part of the prosecution. Boyd Crumrine, of Washington, followed for the defense, and spoke till the hour of adjournment. D. F. Patterson, of Washington, and H. Richardson, of Wheeling, will speak to-morrow, and it is expected that the Judge will charge the jury before the Court adjourns. The case has excited great interest from the beginning.

AGITATED LOUISIANA.

Excitement Over the Action of the United States Senate on the New Election Bill.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—There is a great deal of excitement in the city to-day on account of the action of the United States Senate on the Louisiana question. The disappointment among the citizens was general. Hungry and expectant seekers of places were violent in denunciation, but the better class gave expression only to gloomy forebodings of the future, predicting further demoralization of society and serious injury to commercial interests. The friends of the Kellogg government are gratified over this practical victory, but many of them have hoped for something more decided. The efforts of some of the members of both Legislatures to effect such compromise as shall form a new Legislature or bring about unity for legislation, have not been abandoned. Governor Kellogg is confident. The Republican State Committee will meet to-morrow night.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in joint caucus this afternoon, but the better element apparently with less prospect of success than a few days ago. What to do to satisfy disappointed colored men is a problem most difficult to solve. The Kellogg-Republican Legislature undoubtedly desire and hope for a compromise. The meeting advertised to be held in support of McKinery to-night in Lafayette Square was a success. About three thousand assembled, and though very demonstrative unanimously approved sentiments condemning the Kellogg government and the National government. The speakers said the intention was to force a decision, and if the National government denied the Kellogg administration the people of Louisiana would not resist with arms, but submit like a man bound hand and foot. The most intense excitement prevailed. The meeting was made by General George Sheriden, well known in the North as a Republican stump speaker, and in "Louisiana" as the officer ready to assume the role of fortune out of the office of Tax Collector, to which office he was appointed by "Warmouth." Being thrown out of office by the fortunes of politics, he appears as champion of the people of the State, whose unhappy condition he attributes to the corrupt measures of the Kellogg government to the bitter end, and said that while the State of Louisiana could not fight the whole North, they could, if need be, fight a government that would not send any more troops here, soon goodbye to the National regiment which keeps up the Kellogg usurpation.

AN AGGRAVATED case of plagiarism, revealing the lax morals of the time, has come to light in the *Christian Leader*. That paper had offered to it by a young woman a serial story which seemed of unusual merit. The editor accepted it and had published one or two numbers, when a friend brought him a volume containing that story with others, which had been published by the Harpers in 1843. The author was the wife of a very young woman's husband, who was evidently innocent of the fraud and much distressed by it. The plagiarist herself was much taken aback, but confessed. She had written from agreeable short stories, and, "to please her husband," who had urged her to attempt something more, had produced this larger one.

A SEALED bottle was picked up the other day in Grant's Pass, on the Alabama coast, which when opened proved to contain a memorandum dated off the coast of Alaska, June 15, 1870, on board the ship James, and in the Russian language, announcing that the ship had foundered and was broken in pieces. The bottle must have drifted through the North and South Pacific Oceans doubled the Horn, and in via vis rounding the Atlantic fallen in with the great equatorial current and been swept by it into the Caribbean Sea, where the Gulf Stream caught it and carried it round the circuit of the Gulf, landing it, after the voyage of two and a half years, in the Pass, where it was found. It was a long journey for a bottle to take without getting its neck broke.

CITY MATTERS.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

After a thorough trial of the local advertising agencies of this city, we have determined to receive hereafter no local business through their hands. We are certain that this course will not only be to our own interest, but also to that of our patrons, who will find it more economical in the end to deal directly with the publishers. Advertisers will, therefore, please make their contracts only with our regularly authorized solicitor, or send their favors directly to the office.

Letters Held for Postage.

February 28, 1873.

	Cents.
David Fischer, Diamond, Pa.	2
Mrs. Hall, Louisville, Ky.	2
Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, Tipton, Pa.	2
Breneman & Doran, Freeport, Pa.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

To Coal Operators.

A meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and of the Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange will be held at the office of Thos. Fawcett, Esq., on the corner of Water and Ferry streets, on Saturday, March 1, at half past ten o'clock A. M., to discuss the proposed REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MINING. A full attendance is desired.

A Word to the Wise.

The gentleman who made free to help himself—without returning an equivalent therefor to a valuable English work *The Garden*, in a private dry goods store yesterday afternoon—is well-known to the proprietors and will save trouble by remitting the price of the same at once by mail.

Pennsylvania Railroad Guide Book.

The February number of the Pennsylvania Railroad Guide is now out, which will be found new to the traveling public. The book contains the time tables of through and local trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad and all its branches and divisions, which will be of great service to travelers, and also a relief to conductors and agents from answering questions. The book is neatly gotten up, and has a good index, so that no difficulty is experienced in getting the required information. Mr. D. M. Boyd, Jr., the efficient General Passenger Agent, deserves great credit for his efforts to promote the welfare and comfort of the traveler, and his efforts are greatly appreciated.

Police Changes.

It was rumored last night that sundry changes in the positions of the several offices of the police force were about to be made. This has transpired—that Capt. Reed, heretofore on day duty at the Central Station House, to again be known as the "night turn;" that Jesse D. Ramsey is to preside as day Captain of the Watch; and that Lieutenant Palmer, the present night captain, is to be made Lieutenant in charge of the Eleventh ward Station House. Mr. Hamer, one of our most efficient officers, is to take charge of the Third District, and Lieutenant Unger that of the Second District. Lieutenant Irwin, who was in charge of the Eleventh Ward House, is to take a beat. What reason is advanced for the changes named we know not; but this we do know, that under the former arrangements the police force was as efficient as possible. It is hoped that the proposed changes may prove beneficial to the general good.

LIQUOR MEN IN SESSION.

What they Propose to Do.

Yesterday afternoon the liquor men, or rather the opponents of local option, held a meeting at Pacenta Hall, Eleventh street, for the purpose of hearing the remarks of some gentlemen from abroad on the question of local option. Reporters were not admitted, but this we have learned—that a league was formed antagonistic to the temperance interest, and a resolution was passed, binding every member to those present at the meeting to stop all patronage, in whatever line of business, from men known to be interested in the "no license" cry. What effect this decision may have upon the business interests of our city and vicinity remains to be developed.

DANGEROUS BURNING FLUIDS.

The Effects of Their Use in Populous Cities.

It needs no argument to convince observant persons that the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of explosive burning fluids in this State is demanded as a protection to life and property. The great majority of citizens, however, have but a vague idea of the destruction caused by the use of dangerous illuminating oils and fluids. It is only when cases of death from burning, and the destruction of property consequent upon explosions and other accidents, are presented in the aggregate that they excite general attention. A day or two since we stated that the Ordinance Committee had instructed the City Attorney to prepare an act for the appointment of an inspector of illuminating oils for the city of Pittsburgh. This is a commendable measure, and cannot be carried into effect a moment too soon. A few facts from the recent report of the Fire Marshal of Philadelphia are sufficient to establish the necessity for stringent legislation. Of six hundred and three fires which occurred in that city in 1872, fifty-nine resulted from explosions of coal oil and fluid lamps. These fires occasioned not only the destruction of a large amount of property, but the loss of many lives. Complaint was made of the inefficiency of the laws in that city, and more stringent legislation is demanded. The Fire Marshal says:

Refined coal oil, at a fire test of one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit, is not inflammable, and, consequently, comparatively safe as an illuminator; but the inspection of coal oil is confirmed by the act of Assembly to an inspection of "refined petroleum" or kerosene—as being oils, while the market is flooded with dealers in "burning fluids," which are largely adulterated, and to consumers as non-explosive in their character, while in fact the inspection of the article degrees Fahrenheit. We have a fire test of seventy that by an act of Assembly no unscrupulous speculators who palm off as coal oil a compound mixture of all the dangerous properties of petroleum, some of which are as explosive as gunpowder. The safety of the public demands the passage of such rigid legal enactments as thereby the inspector shall have authority to inspect all the products of petroleum used as an illuminator, and holding that officer to a strict performance of his duty.

Great care should be exercised in framing the law for this purpose, that it be made broad enough to cover every description of illuminating oils and fluids, and the penalties should be made severe enough to secure its enforcement. We are convinced that our manufacturers of illuminating oils do not sell dangerous compounds to the trade, but it is nevertheless true that much of the burning fluid consumed here is highly inflammable and explosive. We may have, as in Philadelphia, "unscrupulous speculators" who adulterate the safe oils, and thus spread through the city a mixture in the use of which both life and property is endangered, and oftentimes destroyed. This dreadful traffic should be suppressed, let the consequence fall upon whom it may.

THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER.

Meeting of Consulting Committees—The Report to be Submitted to Councils.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, the committee of Pittsburgh Councils, the committee of citizens, and the committee from the Central Board of Education, appointed to consider the proposed new city charter, met together in the office of City Clerk Morrow to take action.

General A. L. Pearson, Chairman of the Committee of Councils, presided, and E. S. Morrow, Esq., was clerk of the meeting.

The charter, as amended at the last meeting, was taken up and considered, article by article.

A few minor changes were made, regarding details, which are unimportant. The "Wherry" amount of labor, therefore, is paralysed or destroyed from this cause, to so much and the consequent loss of substantial wealth of the State. Add to this, by acquiring habits of intemperance, men neglect their farms and for want of proper cultivation their crops fail, their barns are almost empty, their horses and cattle die, and their families become paupers. Add to dated, so that the value of the whole is hereby diminished, which is so much withdrawn from the wealth of the State.

And then add to this *the expense of pauperism and crime*, proportionate to the use of intoxicating drinks. These are very great. Some years ago I visited a Poor House, in the city of Albany and talked with the managers, of which number, the Superintendent informed me, that from personal inquiry he had found that *fifty* of them had become paupers by the immediate use of intoxicating drinks. The Presiding Judge of that same county, and several of the best informed lawyers of their bar, gave me as their opinion that the expense to the county at large, of pauperism directly connected with and arising out of the use of strong drink, was fully equal to that arising from pauperism; and that from these two causes nearly half the taxes of that whole county were incurred. And this, so far as my information extends, has been found to be about the estimate in other States and counties in different parts of the country.

And now I would ask, is it that produces all this loss, and this amount of tax upon the good citizens of our Commonwealth? Is it not almost eminently those who furnish and sell intoxicating drinks to their fellow-citizens, and what right have they, on the ground of any liberal idea, to impose, as far as their act and influence extend, this amount of loss on their friends and neighbors around them? Just think of it, my fellow-citizens! Half the taxes, and county expenses (in many counties, at least), arise from the use of intoxicating liquors and its effects.

And add to this the character of our State, as that of a moral and religious community, is greatly injured by the evils arising from and connected with its intemperance. Pittsburgh has for years suffered eminently those who furnish and sell intoxicating drinks to their fellow-citizens, and what right have they, on the ground of any liberal idea, to impose, as far as their act and influence extend, this amount of loss on their friends and neighbors around them? Just think of it, my fellow-citizens! Half the taxes, and county expenses (in many counties, at least), arise from the use of intoxicating liquors and its effects.

And add to this the character of our State, as that of a moral and religious community, is greatly injured by the evils arising from and connected with its intemperance. Pittsburgh has for years suffered from the reproach cast upon her good name by the special friends of the rights of men to sell the curse to all of the intoxicating bowl, as appeared in their demonstrations at the mass meeting a few evenings ago. How can we talk of the dignity and high character, in view of such a state of things? True, the officers of the law license the sale of and drink intoxicating liquors, and of course, it is right in the eye of the law to sell and drink. But a thing may be legally right but morally wrong; and men are making the discovery that the law, on this subject, is not in accordance with many morals, or the claims of Christianity, nor with the rights and well being of property regulated community. It is believed that our legislature will give us a law which will add to suppressing the evils of intemperance, and not only add to the real wealth of our State, but to its moral character and fair reputation, as a member of the great American republic.

With these hasty thoughts I close, in the words of another, viz: "Is it not time to call a halt in the downward course of the wicked, and that all who participate in multiplying and diffusing abroad the woes and miseries of intemperance? The drunkard and the runsellers are more blameworthy than the rum-drinker ought to be distinctly known and inculcated by every person in every part of the country. Spirit venders make all the drunkards in the world, and the drunkards make the spirit venders. We are all guilty, and if this cause men to be drunkards the more they bear the odium and the responsibility of the infamy the crime, and the death, which, as the unavoidable consequence, flows from its intemperance."

February 26, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Penalties for Selling Liquors When License is Abolished.

A correspondent asks "How is illegal liquor selling going to be punished, since the Local Option law prescribes no penalties?" The Local Option law prescribes no penalties for selling liquor without license, after a majority shall have voted against license, because to have done so would have been wholly unnecessary. It repeals none of the penalties now existing, and hence any person selling without license, or on Sunday, can be punished just as heretofore. When any city or county votes against license, no licenses, wholesale or retail, can be granted therein for the period of three years; and all licenses in force at the time of the election will expire on the first of April ensuing. Those who continue to sell will therefore be subject to all the pains and penalties now in force against illegal liquor selling.

There is also a misapprehension in regard to the following clause in the Local Option law: "That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licensing to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes." Some contend that druggists, under this section, will be entitled to license to sell liquors, and will thus have a monopoly of the traffic. The section, however, does not bear any such construction, and if druggists sell liquors in evasion of the law, are liable to punishment, as their license will only authorize them to sell for the purposes mentioned—medicinal and manufacturing.

PITTSBURGH SHOE TRADE.

Important Changes of Leading Firms.

The following complimentary remarks relative to a number of our prominent shoe dealers we find in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, the principal organ of the shoe and leather trade:

There have been some important changes among the Pittsburgh wholesale boot and shoe trade this spring. Wm. E. Schmertz & Co. have not made quite a success. The firm of Gregg, Son & Co. have moved into one of Chock of three; the business, we understand at a cost of about $50,000 by the senior partner of the house, on Wood, near Liberty street. The remaining two stores in this block are to be used for the wholesale dry goods business of the owner, under the style of D. Gregg & Co. The wholesale boot and shoe house of Wm. Pickersgill & Co. has also been moved to this vicinity, while the house of Gill Brothers have left the old stand occupied by themselves and their father for nearly forty-five years and taken a handsome four-story and basement on Liberty street, near Wood, which is more than double the size of their former store. These removals bring the firms in the immediate vicinity of the wholesale grocery and other important lines of trade, and they are looked upon as eligible locations for business.

NO QUORUM.

The Council Meeting Yesterday—Special Meeting this Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon a number of the members of the Select Council assembled in the council chamber for the purpose of acting on the new charter. The resolution calling the meeting to order, Common Councilmen were previous to its adjournment on last Monday, and consequently was not acted on by that branch.

A call of the roll developed the fact that Select had not a quorum present. A recess was taken of fifteen minutes and, under an ordinance recently passed Detectives Moesner was dispatched in search of absent members. He returned and stated that he could not find any of the members.

Several motions to take a further recess, to adjourn until to-day, to adjourn until Monday and until Monday week were made and disposed of, the latter motion to adjourn prevailing.

A call was then signed and a special meeting of both branches of Council was ordered for to-day at 2 o'clock.

Divorce Cases.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, a decree in divorce was refused in the case of Mrs. Alice C. Griffin, who asked to be divorced from her husband, Robert L. Griffin, on the ground of unlawful desertion. Judge Ewing says: "If we were permitted to consider the testimony of the libellant in this case, we would have no hesitation in granting the decree; but her testimony was not admissible for the reason that the writ was not served on the defendant. Testimony that is clearly incompetent and illegal should never be taken and presented to the Court in cases like the present, or in any other case. Excluding the testimony of Mrs. Griffin, therefore, there is not sufficient in the other testimony to establish the grounds for which divorces must therefore be refused.

In the case of Christina Lies, who petitioned for a divorce from her husband Jacob Lies, on the ground of desertion, the Court made an order refusing to grant the decree.

MARY ANN VOGEL was divorced from her husband, Frederick Vogel, and Almira Roe from her husband George Roe—the former on the ground of desertion, and the latter for ill treatment.

CRUDE oil was quoted yesterday at Parker's at $2 05 and $2 10 per barrel. Refined, in this market, at 15¾c and 16¾c cents per gallon. These are among the lowest quotations for oil ever recorded.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless

Henry B. Cullen, of Crawford county, and Thomas S. McFarland, of Venango county, co-partners, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rodgers, of Franklin.

In the bankruptcy matter of M. R. Cook & Co., et al., of New York, vs. Folger & Mores, of Luzerne county, a rule was granted on said debtors to show cause why a provisional assignee should not be appointed.

The jury in the case of Bailey, assignee, vs. Blythe & Dietrich, came into Court and announced that they were unable to agree. They were discharged from the further consideration of the case.

In the bankruptcy case of McDaniel & Co., a petition was presented to set apart to the wife of Charles W. McDaniel the property allowed to him under the law.

In the case of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company of Lycoming county, a petition was presented for repayment of deposit to secure costs etc., and referred to Register Smith for examination and report.

Report of assignee of Henry Keverman, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt, on sale of certain bond and mortgage, presented and confirmed, and J. H. Bailey, Esq., appointed to ascertain liens and amount due the estate of said bankrupt.

French & Co., of Chicago, filed a petition in bankruptcy against J. A. McDowell & Co., of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa. Usual order made.

The case of Edgar Holmes vs. the Maple Grove was resumed and concluded. The jury found a verdict that the specification of bankruptcy set forth in creditor's petition were true.

There being no further business ready, the jury were finally discharged with the thanks of the court, and the business of the term closed.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

The argument list in this Court has been finished, and the Quarter Sessions argument list is now being disposed of.

District Court.

This Court was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over till Monday in consequence of the death of Mrs. Judge Hampton.

Criminal Court.

The March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions will be inaugurated on Monday. The following trial list has been placed for the term:

Commonwealth Against

Henry Butler,	T. G. Smith,
Wm. Casey,	W. H. Cooke,
A. Schattering,	R. S. Wray,
George Fritz,	W. S. Simpson,
John McFarlit,	Christina Baker,
William Wright,	William Fraley,
James Guest, et al.,	

Boston Buck.

The Tionesta *Republican* pays the following compliment to this gentleman, recently committed to jail here, to await trial on a charge of making counterfeit coin: "Boss Buck has been up to all sorts of deviltry for the last twenty-five years, including horse stealing, counterfeiting, &c., yet, such is the terrorism he holds over the people in his vicinity, and so well does he conceal his tracks, the officers of the law have failed to convict him. He owns two or three farms, can get bail readily, and when he is loose will speedily manage to get rid of the evidences against him.

The Sign of the Beehive.

Our readers will find at the merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. T. Scandrett & Co., sign of the beehive, No. 208 fifth avenue, one of the largest and best selected assortments of fine imported cloths, cassimeres and vestings in the city. Their stock includes all styles and descriptions of the finest and most fashionable goods from the foreign markets, which they are now receiving. Owing to their cash prices, the firm can afford to make them up at the most reasonable rates. Three first-class cutters, and the celebrated "Fitting Figure," are employed in the cutting department. This firm is in possession of an excellent reputation, and the suits furnished by them are unsurpassed for style, make, finish and durability. They never fail to thoroughly please their patrons. As they use only the best material, which is cut in the most artistic style, and made by the best workmen, our readers have a guarantee that all garments obtained at this establishment are first class in every respect.

Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.

This well known firm, which holds a leading rank in the wholesale clothing business of this city, having found that their present storerooms have become inadequate to the demands of their rapidly increasing business, have secured the large and commodious store, No. 68 Fifth street, at the head of Wood. Their new house, which will be ready for occupancy about the middle of the present month, is one of the largest and best lighted in the city. Their stock, which includes piece goods, tailors' trimmings and clothing will be more complete and more desirable for purchasers than ever before. Their prices will be found entirely reasonable and their terms as liberal as can be obtained. We advise the advertisement to their advertisement, which appears on our first page this morning.

Large Stock

Of trunks, valises, &c., at Vogel & Graham's. No. 118 Wood street, and also have removed to their new iron building, No. 159 Wood street, and are now receiving one of the largest spring stocks ever brought to this market. Their building is one of the largest and finest in the city, which not only gives evidence of the prosperity of the firm but also of their good taste and judgment. The building is four stories high, with a heavy iron front, and is the best arranged and most convenient of any house in the trade. Buyers will find their spring stock a very desirable one from which to make their selections. We cheerfully commend the house to dealers, assuring them that they can not only buy as low, if not lower than elsewhere, but obtain the best goods for the retail trade. In fact the advantages possessed by the firm are such that they cannot be excelled East or West. They respectfully solicit an examination of their stock and will fill all orders by mail with promptness.

Fine Furniture.

There is no season of the year when more household furniture is purchased than in the spring, and we think it only proper that our readers should be advised where to buy judiciously. There are no more prominent or reliable dealers in the two cities than Messrs. D. W. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny, and their reputation is entirely due to the fact that they sell only superior articles, which are warranted to give satisfaction, and always at the lowest rates. The politest attention is given to all who call to examine goods on exhibition at their extensive warerooms.

The Radical Society

Will be addressed by the distinguished liberal lecturer, Mr. B. F. Underwood, in defense of Radical free thought, to-morrow afternoon at two and in the evening at seven o'clock, and in seven and a half o'clock. The Radical Society is already largely patronized, and if they continue to secure the services of lecturers from abroad, we doubt not they will succeed in causing great interest to be manifested by the public in their meetings. The lectures announced are said to be interesting and instructive.

The Trunk King.

In consequence of the recent fire at No. 104 Wood street, Mr. Joseph Liebler, popularly known as the "Trunk King," has taken commodious rooms at No. 68 Fifth avenue, where he will continue the business formerly occupied by Gill Bros., on the opposite side of the street, where he will be pleased to see his numerous patrons, as well as a number of trunks, valises and satchels that were destroyed by the fire which he offers at great bargains. Our readers will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock and learn his prices.

A New Enterprise.

As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, the new Academy, a company that has been formed in this city, and chartered by the Legislature of the State, to be known as the United States Iron and Tin Plate Company. As this is the first tin manufactory ever started in this country, it must be a matter of pride with our citizens that Pittsburgh has taken the initiative. The advertisement sufficiently explains itself, and to it the attention of our readers is directed. As will be seen, great inducements are offered to tinners to become stockholders in the concern. The advertisement shows that stock in this company must prove a paying investment, and that at least forty per cent. on the capital invested must accrue to the manufacturers. The company expects shortly to have works in operation, and that they will successfully prosecute the business we have not the slightest doubt. We wish them every success, and hope to see the stock promptly taken. The terms of subscription are explicitly stated in the advertisement, to which reference is made.

The Best Wagons

In use are the city, farm and plantation iron axle and iron axle thimble skein wagons, manufactured by C. Coleman & Son, proprietors of the Duquesne wagon works, Nos. 16 and 19 (inclusive) Marion avenue, near the soldiers' monument, Allegheny city. The same firm manufacture every description of spring wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, etc., and farnish a quality of work that cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the country. Messrs Coleman & Son have in store, ready for use 400,000 feet of dry lumber, and all their stock is thoroughly seasoned before being worked. Repairing is promptly done at the works.

Trunks at Low Prices.

At Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street.

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward

Will be paid to the finder of a more complete assortment of cigars, tobacco, etc., than is kept at the wholesale tobacco house of T. J. Wallace, 31 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair). The large store is filled to its utmost capacity with choice goods, which will be sold at the lowest market rates. Among the millions of cigars, and tons of tobacco, the finest selection of stock can be made, and merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to call at this establishment before going elsewhere.

Removal.

The well known firm of Gregg, Son & Co., dealers in boots and shoes have removed to their new iron building, No. 159 Wood street, and are now receiving one of the largest spring stocks ever brought to this market. Their building is one of the largest and finest in the city, which not only gives evidence of the prosperity of the firm but also of their good taste and judgment. The building is four stories high, with a heavy iron front, and is the best arranged and most convenient of any house in the trade. Buyers will find their spring stock a very desirable one from which to make their selections. We cheerfully commend the house to dealers, assuring them that they can not only buy as low, if not lower than elsewhere, but obtain the best goods for the retail trade. In fact the advantages possessed by the firm are such that they cannot be excelled East or West. They respectfully solicit an examination of their stock and will fill all orders by mail with promptness.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic

And Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifests remarkable curative properties. 7ths*

Don't Buy a Trunk

Until you have visited the establishment of Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street.

Where to Insure.

If there are among our readers any who have determined upon insuring their property against loss by fire, and are yet undetermined in what company to place their risks, they will permit us to suggest the propriety of obtaining a policy in that reliable home company, the Phenix of Allegheny, which adjus